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"Don't fret, avick: we'll see the day when we'll have another jewel. An' now how much have you to give me, for good luck."

"Norah, Norah, acushla machree, we're beggared out an' out," was the wild answer he made the affrighted woman, who now for the first time saw something was wrong—"a thievin' pick-pocket stole the money from me afore I had it a minnit in my pocket, an' we must take to the side of the road at last—ochone, ochone!" and he cast himself down with frightful force on a bank beside her, and covering his face with his hands, wept like a very child. A ray of light burst in on her, and quick as thought she laid the baby on the grass, and emptying out the contents of the pocket into her apron spread them before him.

"Dermod," said she, "if it's not there among them, there's what's as good as it any day."

He looked at the store of wealth she presented to his view, and at her delighted face, alternately, for a few moments. At length, fixing his eye on a piece of an old apron tied up with many cunning knots and folds, he grasped it with a trembling hand, and having made a vain effort to undo the fastenings, at length held it to Norah, exclaiming—

"Chona machree, try it you; the sight's out of my eyes, an' the strength from my fingers. Five pound four ought to be in it, if it's mine."

"There you have it now—five pounds four shillings. Och, acushla, I'm wake wid joy."

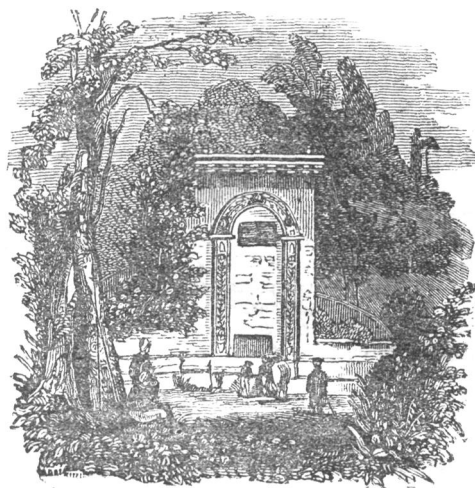
And now we may explain the circumstances which brought about this happy surprise. Soon after Dermod had been paid for his cow, a dreadful confusion began to spread through the whole fair—a rich Englishman who had been purchasing stock to a large amount, on searching for his pocket-book, containing all his money in bank-notes, discovered that it was not to be had. The people whose cattle he had purchased, and who were waiting to be paid, on hearing of his loss, gathered from all sides, demanding their cattle or the money. Wives were seen hurrying for their husbands, and young girls for their fathers or brothers, to acquaint them with the misfortune, and send them in time to prevent the removal of the stock. Amid the general confusion Dermod put his hand into his pocket to secure his little all from a like fatality—it was gone. Several others had also lost sums of money, and other property. However, some information had been received respecting a suspicious woman, and on the magistrates acquainting the sufferers with her description, a general search was made for her. The woman on finding herself discovered, fled and was pursued, but when caught, not a farthing was found on her person. This deprived Dermod of the few hopes that still encouraged him, and he returned to his wife with the ill tidings, a wretched and broken man. It is easy to guess why no money was found on the fugitive, and what the feelings of Dermod were on this sudden restoration of the sum so important to him; and, to his credit be it spoken, he determined on handing to the magistrates the whole prize, for the purpose of having all restored to the respective owners. It would be superfluous to describe the joy of all, particularly the poor Englishman, who hardly supposed such honesty could exist in Ireland. On the circumstances of the case being represented to all, a collection in the nature of a reward was cheerfully made for Dermod; and that evening he found himself as rich a man as ever he was, and with a character, not only untarnished, but really very highly spoken of. Gratitude to the Being who had so unexpectedly rescued them from beggary, led him and his wife to pursue a far different line of conduct from that which was nigh ending so disastrously, and it is needless to add, that a blessing followed them; yet, strange to say, they had previously consummated in every particular the boccaugh's curse.

M'C.

#### PROLONGATION OF LIFE.

At Geneva, in Switzerland, correct tables of deaths have been preserved since 1560, and the results prove the *mean life* was thus: in one century, eighteen years; in the next it grew to twenty-three; in the middle of the next it rose to thirty-two; and finally, during the present century, from 1815 to 1826, it amounts to thirty-six years.

#### THE HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BARBARY STATES.\*



Fountain near Algiers.

Anxious to insert, previous to the closing of our Third Volume, several articles from esteemed correspondents which had been lying over for some time, we were obliged to defer to the present, our notice of this interesting work on the history and present condition of the Barbary States, given in the XVII. volume of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, which, we are informed in the preface, "completes the plan, originally formed by the Publishers of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, for illustrating the History, the Antiquities, and the present Condition of Africa."

"The work now presented to the public has for its object an historical outline of those remarkable provinces which stretch along the southern shores of the Mediterranean, during the successive periods when they were occupied by the Phœnicians, the Romans, the Vandals, the Arabs, and the Moors; as well as a delineation of their condition since they acknowledged the dominion of the Porte."

"No one who has read the annals of Carthage can be ignorant of the importance once attached to this singular country; in which was first exhibited to the eye of European nations the immense political power that may be derived from an improved agriculture, an active commerce, and the command of the sea. In the plains of Tunis, too, were fought those battles which confirmed the ascendancy of Rome, and laid the foundations of that colossal empire, whose territory extended from the Danube to the Atlas Mountains, and from the German Ocean to the banks of the Euphrates. The gigantic conflict between the two greatest republics of the ancient world was at length determined among the burning sands of Numidia, or on those shores, which, for many centuries, have been strangers to the civilization and arts diffused around their camps by these mighty rivals for universal sovereignty."

"Nor are the kingdoms of Northern Africa less interesting in an ecclesiastical point of view. The names of Tertullian, Cyprian, and Augustin, reflect honour on the churches of that land; and their works are still esteemed as part of those authentic records whence the divine derives his knowledge of the doctrines, the usages, and institutions of primitive Christianity. With relation to the same object, the inroad of the schismatical Vandals, and the conquest effected by the Arabs, present subjects worthy of the deepest reflection, inasmuch as they led to the gradual deterioration of the orthodox faith, till it was entirely superseded by the imposture of Mohammed. On these heads the reader will find some important details in

\* The Edinburgh Cabinet Library. History and Present Condition of the Barbary States. By the Rev. Michael Russell, LL.D. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. London.

the chapter on the Religion and Literature of the Barbary States.

"The writings of recent travellers have thrown a fascinating light over some parts of the ancient Cyrenaica—a section of the Tripoline territory, which, having enjoyed the benefit of Grecian learning at an early period, still displays the remains of architectural skill and elegance, borrowed from the inhabitants of Athens and Sparta. The position of the several towns composing the celebrated Pentapolis, the beauty of the landscape, the fertility of the soil, and the magnificence of the principal edifices, have been, in the course of a few years, not only illustrated with much talent, but ascertained with a degree of accuracy that removes all reasonable doubt. The conjectures of Bruce are confirmed, or refuted, by the actual delineations of Beechey and Della Cella.

"The modern history of Barbary is chiefly interesting from the relations which so long subsisted between its rulers and the maritime states of Europe, who, in order to protect their commerce from violence, and their subjects from captivity, found it occasionally expedient to enter into treaty with the lieutenants of the Ottoman government. The wars which, from time to time, were waged against the rovers of Tunis, Sallee, and Algiers, from the days of the Emperor Charles the Fifth down to the late invasion of the French, are full of incident and adventure; presenting, in the most vivid colours, the triumph of educated man over the rude strength of the barbarian, coupled with the inefficacy of all negotiation which rested on national faith or honour. The records of piracy, which, not many years ago, filled the whole of Christendom with terror and indignation, may now be perused with feelings of complacency, arising from the conviction that the power of the marauders has been broken, and their ravages finally checked. Algiers, after striking its flag to the fleets of Britain, was compelled to obey the soldiers of France—an event that may be said to constitute a new era in the policy of the Moors, and seems to hold forth a prospect, however indistinct, of civilization, industry, and the dominion of law over brutal force and passion, being again established throughout the fine provinces which extend from Cape Spartel to the Gulf of Bomba."

The work is illustrated by a number of well-executed wood-engravings. From the subjoined brief extracts the reader may form a tolerably correct judgment of the intent of the entire volume; which, we may passingly observe, we consider fully as interesting as any of its predecessors.

#### INHABITANTS OF TRIPOLI.

"The inhabitants may be divided into Moors and Arabs, the former having a fair complexion, while the latter are



Rich Moor and Female.

in general dark and sallow. They are all remarkable for regular and athletic forms, and a cripple or deformed person is rarely seen amongst them. There are, besides, some Turks and Jews, together with a certain proportion of negroes and European renegades. As the pasha affords

little countenance to the Moors, who have, therefore, but a very small chance of rising in the offices of government, they apply themselves to trade, to manufactures, and even to agriculture, whence many of them have acquired considerable wealth. The cut inserted above represents a couple in this class of society, who, by their dress and appearance, afford some indication of the opulence to which they have attained.

"The Turks spend much of their time at a bazaar, where excellent coffee is prepared, and nothing else. No Moorish gentleman enters the house, but sends his slave to procure a cup of the favourite beverage, which he drinks at the door, seated on a marble couch under a green arbour. These benches are furnished with the richest and most beautiful mats and carpets. Here are found, at certain hours of the day, all the principal persons of that class, sitting cross-legged with dishes of coffee in their hands made as strong as the essence itself. On such occasions they are always attended by their black servants one of whom holds his master's pipe, another his cup, and a third his handkerchief, while he is talking. During conversation the hands must be free, being quite necessary for the purposes of discourse; for the speaker marks with the forefinger of his right hand upon the palm of his left, as accurately as we do with a pen, the different parts of his speech, a comma, a quotation, or a striking passage. This renders their dialogue very singular in the eye of a European, who, being unused to the manner, has great difficulty in following the argument or narrative to which his attention may be invited.

"The Arabs in the regency of Tripoli form three classes; the first, those who come from Arabia; the second, the Arabs of Africa; and the third, the wandering Bedouins. The two former are said to be equally warlike, handsome in their persons, generous in their temper, honourable in their dealings, grand and ambitious in all their proceedings when in power, and abstemious in their food. They possess great genius, and enjoy a settled cheerfulness, not in the least bordering on buffoonery. Each of these tribes is governed by a chief, or sheik, by whose laws all those under him are directed, judged, and punished. Their trade is war; and, as auxiliary troops, they serve with due fidelity the master who pays them best, so long as their contract continues.

"The Bedouins are hordes of petty merchants wandering over the country, and trading in what they can carry from place to place. In the spring of the year they advance to Tripoli to occupy the plain, or Pianura, as it is usually called. Here they sow their corn, wait till they can reap it, and then disappear till the following season. They pitch their tents under the walls of the city, but cannot enter it without leave; and for any misdemeanour they may commit, their chief is answerable to the pasha. Both the Arabs and Bedouins still retain many customs described in sacred and profane history, and are in almost every thing the same people as we find mentioned in the earliest records.

"In some respects, also, these migratory herdsmen bear a certain resemblance to the Scottish Highlanders. The men, for example, wear a thick dark-brown baracan or wool, five or six yards long and about two wide, which serves them as their whole dress by day and their bed by night. They put it on by joining the two upper corners with a wooden or iron bodkin, and these being first placed over the left shoulder, they afterwards fold the rest round their bodies, in a manner somewhat graceful. To those unaccustomed to wear it, the adjustment of its folds is no simple matter; and a stranger is easily discovered by the style of his robe, so different from that recommended by the national usage. In this particular, the women, as might be expected, are found to excel. Their skin is said to be very dark, almost sable; they have black eyes, amazingly white teeth, and, in general, regular features. They practise, however, the barbarous custom of scarifying their faces, particularly their chins, rubbing the wound immediately with gunpowder, which leaves ever after a distinct mark in the shape they have previously cut. Many of them prick deeply with a needle the figure they wish to print in the flesh—a much longer, and, of course, more painful operation; but the beauty of the ornament they

consider a sufficient recompense for the dreadful torment they endure in producing it. They are for the most part tall, thin, and well made; nor do they seem to be of the same opinion as some ladies in Tripoli, who think, if they are not too fat to move without help, they cannot be strictly handsome; and who, to arrive to this, actually force themselves, after a plentiful meal, to eat a small wheaten loaf soaked in water.

"In the mountains which bound the plain to the southward is a very curious village of Arabs. The habitations are at the very summit of the ridge, not to be easily distinguished but by those who inhabit them, as they are all fabricated under ground. A small entry, very narrow and long, is dug slopingly, which leads under the earth to the house, down which the cattle are driven, followed by the family. These people are chiefly banditti; and they are never disturbed or attacked, as the narrow subterranean passages to their dwellings, where one man may keep a great number at bay, form a sufficient protection to them against the Moors. The length of the entry to these caverns has given rise to a proverbial simile; every story or tale that is long and tiresome, is said to be like the skiffer at Ghariana, which has no ending."

## ALGIERS.

"The city, which gives its name to the whole kingdom, rises in the form of an amphitheatre at the extremity of a fortified anchoring-ground. The tops of the houses, says Joseph Pitts, in his simple manner, 'are all over white, being flat and covered with lime and sand, as floors. The upper part of the town is not so broad as the lower part, and, therefore, at sea it looks just like the top-sail of a ship. It is a very strong place, and well fortified with castles and guns. There are seven castles without the walls, and two tiers of guns in most of them. But in the greatest castle, which is on the mole without the gate, there are three tiers of guns, many of them of an extraordinary length, carrying fifty, sixty, yea eighty pound shot. Besides all these castles, there is at the higher end of the town, within the walls, another castle with many guns. And, moreover, on many places towards the sea are great guns planted. Algiers is well walled, and surrounded with a great trench. It hath five gates, and some of these have two, some three, other gates within them, and some of them plated all over with thick iron. So that it is made strong and convenient for being what it is, a nest of pirates.'

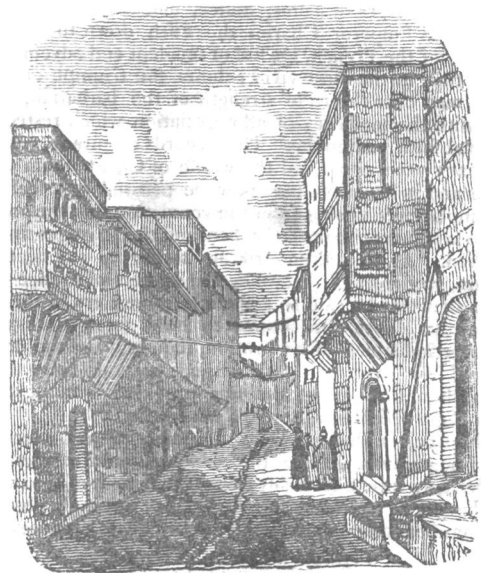
[A View of Algiers is here given.]

"Perhaps the appearance of this singular place, when viewed from the sea, is still more striking. The white buildings rising in successive terraces have an imposing effect; while the numerous country-mansions scattered over a circle of hills, amid groves of olive, citron, and banana trees, present a peaceful and rural landscape very opposite in its character to that of a nation of pirates. But on entering the city the charm entirely dissolves. The streets are so extremely narrow that in some of them three persons can scarcely walk abreast. This strange style of building is adopted on account of its affording a better shade from the rays of the sun, and more protection in case of earthquakes, by one of which Algiers suffered severely in 1717. The pathway being concave, and rising on each side, the greatest inconvenience results both to men and animals in passing through the town; and, accordingly, when you meet a person on horseback, you are obliged to stand close by the houses to escape from being trampled under foot.

"There are nine great mosques and fifty smaller ones within the walls; three principal schools, and several bazars. Its finest public buildings are those of the five *cassarias*, which serve as barracks for the soldiery. The Dey's palace has two fine courts, surrounded with spacious galleries, surmounted by two rows of marble columns; its internal ornaments consist chiefly of mirrors, clocks, and carpets. There are sundry taverns kept in the city by Christian slaves, which are often frequented even by the Turks and Moors. The population has been variously estimated, on the authority of different writers, who must have formed their estimates on very vague grounds. Salame thinks there are 20,000 houses, and that the circuit of the walls is not less than four miles, thereby affording a

basis on which we might raise an exaggerated computation as to the number of inhabitants. Shaw, who reduces the extent of the city to the circumference of a mile and a half, relates, that it is supposed to contain about 2000 Christian slaves, 15,000 Jews, and 100,000 Mohammedans.

"It is observed by Pananti, that though there are taverns in Algiers, there is no convenience in them for sleeping; so that those who enter it from the country are obliged to lodge with some friend, while European merchants hire apartments in the houses of Jews. The immediate vicinity of the town, he remarks, is understood to contain about twenty thousand vineyards and gardens; the beauty of these environs being in no respect inferior to those of Richmond, Chantilly, or Fiesole. Its effect, however, is much lessened when we reflect on the people into whose possession so fine a country has fallen. The landscape is truly delightful if viewed only with a passing and rapid glance; but when the eye rests upon it, the barrenness and aridity of many spots are disclosed, showing the contempt of its barbarous inhabitants for agriculture, the place of which they endeavour to supply by dedicating themselves to war and plunder.



View of a Street in Algiers.

"It has been already remarked, that the interior of this barbaric metropolis does not correspond to the impression made upon the eye of a voyager who approaches it from the north-eastern point of the compass. The foreigner whose observations have just been transcribed relates, that when the envoys from Lord Exmouth entered the gates, they 'saw every thing contrary to its fine appearance outside.' The streets are very narrow, dirty, and dark, and were at that time full of rubbish. The buildings are all of stone, as well as the tops and floors of the houses, with very little wood. Every four or five tenements are bound together by arches; and they have but very small windows. This city, therefore, could never be burned by rockets; shells are the surest means for its destruction. The above view, taken by an eminent French artist, will give a good idea of the general appearance of the edifices in Algiers, and some notion of the manner in which the native architects construct their dwellings."

The following description of the bombardment of this renowned city by Lord Exmouth, as well as of the causes of that singular visitation, will be read with interest, as still fresh in the recollection of many.

"In the year 1748, four cruisers from Algiers captured an English packet-boat, on her voyage from Lisbon, and conveyed her into port, where she was plundered of money and effects to the amount of at least £100,000. Incensed at this outrage, the British ministry despatched Commodore Keppel with seven ships of war to demand satisfaction, as well as to compromise certain differences

which had arisen between his majesty and the dey, relative to some arrears of payment claimed by the latter. His highness frankly owned that the money seized in the prize had been divided among the captors, and could not possibly be refunded. Keppel returned to Gibraltar; and, in the sequel, an Algerine ambassador arrived at London with a present of some wild beasts for George the Second. This transaction was soon succeeded by one still more disgraceful. Mr. Latton, a commissioner sent to redeem English captives, was grossly insulted by the Governor of Tetuan, because he would not consent to pay a sum for which he was not accountable. His house was surrounded by soldiers, who dragged his secretary from his presence, and threw him into a dungeon; the Christian slaves were condemned to the same fate; the ambassador himself was degraded from his character, deprived of his allowance, and sequestered from all communication. And yet, after these numerous indignities offered to the honour of the British nation, the balance demanded by the Turk was duly paid, and the affair quietly adjusted.

"As the naval power of Britain increased, the ravages of the Barbary corsairs became less frequent and atrocious. They no longer domineered over the high seas, nor attempted to annoy the vessels belonging to the greater nations; nor did the latter deign to purchase immunity by the continuance of a disgraceful tribute. The Algerines more prudently selected for their prey the small kingdoms of the Sicilies and Sardinia; making descents upon their coasts; carrying off all kinds of property, and even such of the inhabitants of both sexes as might seem most suitable for the slave-market. At the Congress of Vienna, accordingly, it became a subject of deliberation what means should be adopted to put a final stop to these enormities, and to secure protection to the Italian shores, which had suffered so much from the barbarian invaders. The return of Bonaparte from Elba, prevented the arrangement of measures for accomplishing this desirable object; but no sooner was the peace of Europe again restored, than the British government, in conjunction with the Dutch, resolved to give efficacy to the wishes of their allies. Lord Exmouth and Sir Thomas Maitland, invested with the command of separate squadrons, were sent to Tunis to demand the restitution of all the captives actually in bondage, and the relinquishment for ever of those piratical practices, which were so justly condemned by the European sovereigns. In this mission the gallant commanders succeeded, and were gratified not only by the liberation of the unfortunate persons who had already fallen into the hands of the rovers, but also with the assurance that nothing more than the sanction of the Porte was required in order to abolish Christian slavery in all future times.

"These concessions enraged the Algerines, who instantly began to strengthen their fortifications, as if they had determined to resist the combined force of all the maritime states, and pursue their violent system on a larger scale. The soldiery, in their blind rage, had recourse to an outrage of the most execrable nature. A number of vessels, belonging to Naples and the neighbouring ports, had been in the practice of assembling at Bona to carry on the pearl-fishery, in which, upon payment of an annual tribute, they were protected by the dey. Suddenly these peaceful and industrious seamen were surrounded by a band of Moors, who commenced an indiscriminate massacre, which could not be justified on any ground or pretence, and seems to have had no object but to show their implacable hatred to the Christian name.

"This cruel insult called forth the fleets of England and Holland, and led to the memorable attack by Lord Exmouth in August, 1816. Sailing with five ships of the line and eight smaller vessels, he was joined at Gibraltar by Admiral Capellan with six Dutch frigates. An attempt was made to withdraw the British consul and his family from the danger and embarrassment in which they could not fail to be placed during an assault on the town; but the efforts of Captain Dashwood, who was intrusted with this important service, could accomplish nothing besides the removal of two ladies, the wife and daughter of our resident, in the disguise of naval officers.

"It was not till the 26th of the month that his lordship appeared before Algiers, when he sent to the dey a

flag of truce, conveying to his highness the conditions on which alone the meditated attack might be averted. He insisted on the final abolition of Christian slavery; the immediate freedom of all slaves within the territory of Algiers; the repayment of every ransom paid for the redemption of captives by the kings of Sicily and Sardinia; the liberation of the consul and all other British subjects now in confinement; and, lastly, peace with the king of the Netherlands. Two hours were allowed to return an answer; and in the mean time, as a favourable breeze sprang up, Lord Exmouth moved forward his ships till he found himself within a mile of the batteries, where he remained prepared for action.

"The period allowed for deliberation having elapsed, the admiral's ship passed through all the enemy's batteries without firing a gun, and, to the astonishment of the natives, took up a position within less than 100 yards of the mole; upon which, says M. Salamé, the interpreter, we gave them three cheers: 'The batteries as well as the walls being crowded with troops, they jumped upon the top of the parapets to look at us; for our broadside was higher than their batteries; and they were quite surprised to see a three-decker with the rest of the fleet so close to them. From what I observed of the captain of the port's manner, and of their confusion inside of the mole, I am quite sure that even they themselves did not know what they were about, nor what we meant to do, because, according to their judgment, they thought that we should be terrified by their fortifications, and not advance so rapidly and closely to the attack. In proof of this, I must observe that, at this point, their guns were not even loaded; and they began to load them after the Queen Charlotte and almost all the fleet had passed their batteries. At a few minutes before three, the Algerines, from the Eastern Battery, fired the first shot at the Impregnable, which, with the Superb and the Albion, were astern of the other ships, to prevent them from coming in. Then Lord Exmouth, having seen only the smoke of the gun, before the sound reached him, said with great alacrity, 'That will do; fire, my fine fellows!' and I am sure, that before his lordship had finished these words, our broadside was given with great cheering, and, at the same time, the other ships did the same. The first fire was so terrible, that, they say, more than five hundred persons were killed or wounded by it; and I believe this, because there was a great crowd of people in every part, many of whom, after the first discharge, I saw running away, like dogs, walking upon their hands and feet.' The conflict continued with unabated fury on both sides not less than five hours; at the end of which time, the Algerines beginning to lose strength or courage, the vivacity of their fire appeared evidently to diminish. At eleven o'clock, his lordship having observed the destruction of their whole navy and the strongest part of their works, made a signal to the fleet to move out of the line of the batteries; and thus, with a favourable breeze, we cut our cables, as did the whole squadron, and made sail at about half-past eleven. At this time their navy, with the storehouses within the mole, were burning very rapidly. The blaze illumined all the bay, with the town and the environs; the view of which was really most awful and beautiful; nine frigates and a great number of gunboats, with other vessels, being all in flames, and carried by the wind in different directions.'

"Next morning, the British admiral renewed the offer of peace, when the terms originally proposed were readily accepted. By virtue of this treaty, 1211 slaves were released, in addition to about 1800 liberated during the former expedition to the coast of Barbary. The dey, whose obstinacy occasioned this great loss of life and property, did not long survive the negotiation, in which he was compelled to surrender nearly all that the Algerines had been accustomed to value. He was taken from his throne, precipitated from one of the windows of the palace into the court-yard, where, according to custom, he was immediately despatched.

"The castigation inflicted by Lord Exmouth, severe as it was, did not long restrain the freebooters within the bounds of moderation. No effort was spared to place the city in a more formidable state of defence than ever; and

they soon considered themselves again in a condition to set even the great powers at defiance. The trade of the French was first interrupted, and when their consul ventured to remonstrate on the subject, he was answered by reproaches and the most galling insults. Charles X. then declared war, and sent a number of ships against Algiers; but the fortifications on the seaside were found so strong that his admiral was obliged to confine himself to an ineffectual blockade. At length it was resolved to adopt more energetic measures; and a large fleet under Duperre, with a land force amounting to upwards of 30,000 men, under General Bourmont, sailed from Marseilles in May, 1830. On the 14th June, the troops began to debark in the bay of Torre Chica, and were only partially interrupted by a few light horse who approached the beach, and by the fire of some batteries erected in the neighbourhood. It should seem that the Turks, confident in their numbers or the strength of their position, allowed the invaders to land, and even to carry ashore their artillery, provisions, and stores. Five days elapsed before they took the field against Bourmont, having perhaps spent the interval in assembling the various contingents from Oran, Constantina, and Titteri. On the 19th, they commenced an attack on the French, with a force estimated at 50,000, chiefly horsemen, who charged with such impetuosity that they penetrated the enemy's line at several points; nor was it until after a very obstinate conflict that they began their retreat, which, as usual, ended in a complete rout.

"But, though repulsed, they had no intention to abandon their country to the Christians without a farther struggle. They accordingly renewed their assault upon the French camp, day after day, until some severe checks, and a conviction of their inferiority as soldiers, compelled them to fall back towards the Desert. Bourmont now advanced to the city, which, after a smart bombardment, yielded at discretion. Twelve ships of war, 1500 brass cannon, with a large sum of money, came into the hands of the conquerors; and on the 5th July, their flag waved on all the forts. The Turkish troops were permitted to go wherever they pleased, provided they should leave Algiers; most of whom desired to be landed in Asia Minor. The dey, in the first instance, chose Naples for the place of his retirement; and, it is well known, he enjoyed repose, and even some degree of consideration, till the day of his death:

"The success of this bold measure has, in the mean time, relieved the Mediterranean from the dread of piracy, and the European shores from the horrors which always accompanied the inroads of the merciless Moors. But it must be doubtful whether the conquest, in any other respect, will gratify the nation whose arms achieved it."

#### ENTOMOLOGY.\*

This will be found a useful and entertaining work, amply illustrated with correct representations of the various insects, and which we are told are from original drawings. We agree with the publisher, that in respect to *Entomology*, "while the descriptive and historical parts of the subject have been worthily treated in several cheap publications, representations of the objects themselves are still to be sought in scarce and costly volumes, which are only to be found in the hands of the professed student of the science, and in many cases are even beyond his reach. Hence it has followed that a knowledge of the properties and habits of insects has become much more general than an acquaintance with their specific forms."

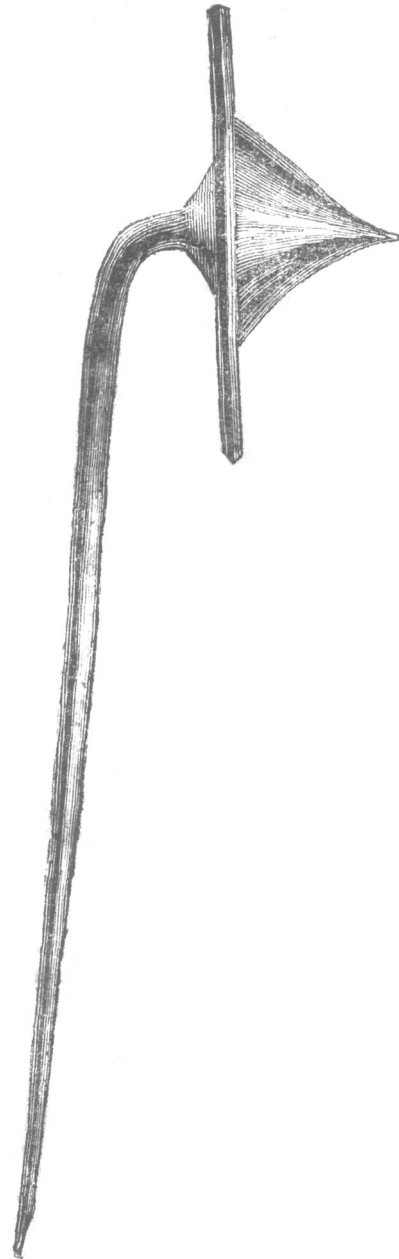
As we consider such publications well calculated to promote the study of subjects hitherto but little attended to, it affords us pleasure to find from the advertisement to the volume, that the Naturalist's Library is rising.

"Seven volumes on *vertebrate* animals have been published, viz. four on Ornithology, two on the Mammalia, and one on Ichthyology. Our work is continually rising

\* The Naturalist's Library. Conducted by Sir William Jardine, Bart. Entomology—Vol. II. Beetles. By James Duncan. Edinburgh: W. H. Lizars.

in the estimation of the public, a circumstance evinced by the increasing sales of every successive volume, which have reached an extent greatly surpassing our most sanguine expectations."

The memoir of Ray, a celebrated English naturalist of the seventeenth century, will be perused with pleasure by those who are fond of tracing the progress of science, and of marking the useful results which invariably flow from talents and industry properly directed.



By mistake, the above engraving, giving a side view of the dealgfallainne, or brooch, found near Ardmagh, was omitted in our last.

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